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The University of Edinburgh natural history class lists 1782–1800

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ABSTRACT: In 1779 Revd Dr John Walker was appointed to be the University of Edinburgh's Professor of Natural History. Because of the institutional structure of the university, he took care to keep detailed class lists from 1782 to 1800. These are extant in the University of Edinburgh's Special Collections Department. As many of the students on the lists would go on to have a profound impact on the practice of nineteenth century natural history, I have compiled them into a table so that they can be used as a reference tool for those interested in the study of natural history in Edinburgh during the late eighteenth century. The table is arranged into columns that state the student's name, degree, year of attendance and geographic origin. To help the reader better understand the table, I have written a brief introductory essay that addresses Walker's organisation of the course and the types of students who attended the lectures. It also identifies the prominent role played by chemistry in Edinburgh's natural history community and discusses the foundation of the Student Natural History Society of Edinburgh.

KEY WORDS: John Walker – William Cullen – Natural History Society of Edinburgh – mineralogy – botany – medicine – chemistry – pharmacology – geology – georgics.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the eighteenth century the University of Edinburgh's Medical School was one of the leading scientific institutions of Europe. Natural history played a particularly strong role in its curriculum and in 1767 this led to a Regius Chair being established for the subject. As a financial amenity, the Edinburgh Town Council attached the Keepership of its newly created Natural History Museum to the position. The first incumbent was Dr Robert Ramsay, who never gave a lecture. Ramsay died in 1778 and, after much political intrigue, Revd Dr John Walker was appointed to take his place (Shapin, 1974). Even though he was given the position in 1779, he did not begin to lecture until 1782. He retained the professorship until he died in 1803. Even though he published essays in the *Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London* (Walker, 1757, 1772), most of his work was published posthumously as *An economical history of the Hebrides and highlands of Scotland* (Walker, 1808a) and *Essays on natural history and rural economy* (Walker, 1808b). These served as text-books for many Scottish naturalists during the first few decades of the nineteenth century.

Like many of the Medical School professors, Walker kept class lists¹ because the students paid their fees directly to him and not the University. Most of these lists still exist and are housed in the University of Edinburgh.² The standard fee was three guineas (£3.3s.0d.), but Walker made exceptions for divinity students, sons of the University Faculty or those who were experiencing financial difficulties. The reduced rate was usually two guineas (£2.2s.0d.). In addition to noting methods of payment, Walker's lists sometimes record valuable information about the student's origin, degree and profession. Based on his individual class lists, the University of Edinburgh's Special Collections Department houses a master-list of indexed cards bound together into four small volumes. These volumes bear no shelf-mark, and are

entitled “Index to the Students in Natural History Class Lists 1782–1800”. This master-list contains more than 650 names and has been anonymously annotated over the past 50 years by the library’s staff and by scholars studying the collection. The table that I have created (Appendix, pp 106–117) is primarily based on this master-list, with many of the entries being double-checked against the original manuscript lists in the Walker collection.

JOHN WALKER’S LECTURES

Walker’s lectures began in November and ended in May. There was one lecture per week, with the exception of a brief Christmas holiday at the end of December. Walker did all of the lecturing himself, save for the last few years of his life when he started to go blind. The lectures were divided into two sections. The first half addressed what Walker called “Hippocratean” topics. The three subdivisions of this area were hydrology, meteorology and geology. The second half of the lectures addressed the “Kingdom of Nature”, that is, mineralogy, botany and zoology (Walker, 1966; Eddy, 2001b). The sources cited in Walker’s lectures were mainly books and articles. The books were works in English, Latin and French, while the articles were usually taken from the *Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London*. Additionally, he sometimes cited personal conversations with professors from the Medical Faculty. At the beginning of his teaching career (about 1786), he was quick to mention to the Edinburgh Town Council that the University Library did not have several of the texts needed by the students taking his course.³ Even though there were other well-stocked collections in the city, it seems that he had his own lending library during the 1780s. Cornelius Elliot (1804) made a detailed list of these books after Walker died and printed it under the title *A catalogue of books in natural history with a few others that belonged to the late Rev. Dr. John Walker*. Walker’s books were sold on 14 May 1804, the proceeds going to his widow and to the Natural History Museum.

Walker’s natural history lectures were particularly successful because of two teaching aids. The first was the use of specimens from the Natural History Museum. Walker showed his students samples of minerals and might have even performed some chemical experiments upon these specimens. This brand of scientific showmanship was practiced by several of Walker’s teachers, William Cullen in particular (Doig *et alii*, 1993), and it continued to take place in the classes of his contemporaries (Morrell, 1971). A second teaching aid was a printed syllabus. This consisted of the heads of the lecture. The student could follow along and take notes in the margins or in a separate notebook. These syllabuses were printed by local publishers and could be bought by students. The best surviving example is *Institutes of natural history* (Walker, 1792). He also produced a similar syllabus for his mineralogy lectures. Entitled *Schediasma fossilium* (Walker, 1781), it consisted of genus and class headings. During the late 1780s, he slightly altered *Schediasma*’s mineralogical classification and added spaces between the heads so that more notes could be made on the actual sheet itself. By composing these syllabuses, Walker made it easier for his students to follow him during the lectures. This allowed many of them to produce notes that could be stenographed and then bound, thereby providing the student with a complete set of natural history notes.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND ARISTOCRATS

Of all the Medical School professors listed by Arnot (1816), including Cullen and Black, Walker's entry is by far the longest (Arnot, 1816: 307–312). The students who took the natural history course came from all four of the University's faculties (medicine, law, divinity and arts). This was a common practice because the University's matriculation policy allowed students to attend subjects that were not required for their degree. Since the Chair of Natural History was within the Medical School, about half of the students were studying for a medical degree.⁴ Several of his students went on to become renowned in medicine and natural history. Robert Waring Darwin, son of Erasmus Darwin and father to Charles Darwin, became a successful physician. He attributed this success to his training at Edinburgh and consequently sent his son, Charles, to study there. James Edward Smith founded the Linnean Society of London. Thomas Charles Hope, son of John Hope, Edinburgh's Professor of Botany, was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh in 1787. Thomas Beddoes became a well-known physician and was instrumental in mentoring the young Humphry Davy (Porter, 1992; Knight, 1998). He wrote, edited and translated many books that influenced the practice of medicine and natural history, including Spallanzani's *Dissertations relative to the natural history of animals and vegetables* (1784), Bergman's *A dissertation on elective attractions* (1785) and Scheele's *Chemical essays* (1786). After his time in Edinburgh, Beddoes maintained a favourable relationship with Walker. So much so that he asked his former teacher to give a mineralogy lecture to some friends who were visiting from London.⁵

Robert Jameson succeeded Walker as Professor of Natural History. He was a leading Wernerian and published several influential books on mineralogy and geology, including *System of mineralogy* (Jameson, 1804–1808), *A treatise on the external, chemical and physical features of minerals* (Jameson, 1816) and *Manual of mineralogy* (Jameson, 1821). Mungo Park explored the Niger River and was made famous by his *Travels in the interior districts of Africa* (Park, 1799), a work that went through numerous editions and was translated into German and French. Robert Brown, to be lauded as "Britain's greatest botanist" (Mabberley, 1985: 9), discontinued his medical studies at Edinburgh, failing to take any degree, and in 1794 enlisted in the Fifeshire Fencibles and served as a surgeon in that regiment in Ireland (1795–1800); his Irish botanical notes and specimens were extracted and included in the second edition of *Cybele Hibernica* (Colgan and Scully, 1898; Mabberly, 1985; Nelson, 1986). Brown subsequently travelled (1801–1805) to Australia on HMS *Investigator* with Captain Matthew Flinders (Vallance *et alii*, 2001). Among his many other achievements, he observed the movement of particles within the fluid contained in pollen grains; the phenomenon is now called Brownian Motion (Brown, 1866; see also Mabberley, 1985: 268–269).⁶ Brown's botanical notes and specimens are now housed in The Natural History Museum, London. Another medical student, Samuel Latham Mitchell, became Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, New York, and then served as a US senator (1804–1809). Similarly, Francis Barker was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1809. He published *Observations, chemical and practical, on the Dublin pharmacopoeia of 1826* (1829) and conducted botanical research that was later incorporated in *Flora Hibernica* (Mackay, 1836; Nelson, 1987).

Since natural theology and moral philosophy drew many examples from natural history, many students reading for degrees in divinity and arts were enrolled in the course. The fact that natural philosophy was part of the Arts Faculty also drew the interest of scientifically

inclined law and theology students who were not studying medicine. For instance, one of the best-preserved sets of lecture notes came from the law student David Pollock.⁷ For Presbyterian divinity students, the course's appeal was no doubt related to the fact the Walker was ordained (1754) in the Established Church of Scotland and that he held an honorary doctorate of divinity (1765) (University of Edinburgh, 1858: 243). Perhaps this is why the course also attracted the “missionary” Daniel Miller.

In addition to the University students who were reading for official degrees, there were also those from the city or nearby community who attended the course out of personal interest. Several of the students came from the landed classes. Two of the most conspicuous names on the list are those of Lord Buchan and Lord Daer. During the late 1770s, both had played a key role in appointing Walker to the Chair of Natural History (Shapin, 1974). Additionally, Daer, along with the Judge Advocate Lord Nairn, another of Walker's students, was intimately involved in the creation of the Natural History Museum that was under Walker's keepership.⁸ Other names from the nobility or landed gentry include Lord Brooke, Lord Ashburton and Sir James Hall of Dunglass. The latter was known for his friendship with James Hutton and for his *On the consolidation of the strata of the earth* (Hall, 1825).⁹ There were also several sons of the landed classes. This was closely linked to the Scottish commitment to land improvement. Walker's knowledge of soils and the agricultural lectures that he gave in the 1790s made him a locally recognised expert on georgics (Withers, 1985). He taught the sons of Lords Polkemmet, Cockburn, Dudley of Ward, and Westhall, and of Sir James Colquhoun, Sir Alexander Don of Newton, the Honourable Henry Erskine, Sir William Forbes, Sir Archibald Hope, Sir James Hunter-Blair and Sir Peter Warrender. He also taught the brother of Lord Blantyre and the four brothers of Sir Charles Douglas of Kilhead.

PROFESSIONALS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS

Even though the majority of the students were officially enrolled for a degree, there were also several professionals. Walker's class lists included Writers to the Signet¹⁰, schoolmasters, soldiers, surgeons, apothecaries, preachers and ministers. Of the surgeons listed, a high percentage were in the Navy (it should not be forgotten that Walker's tenure overlapped with the French Revolution and Britain's subsequent war with France). A few of the surgeons were also enrolled as medical students, which fits with the rising role of surgeons during this period. In regard to the clergy, it seems that Walker used the term “preacher” to connote ministers of non-established churches. This being the case, there are almost 30 of them. This can be compared to seven “ministers” who are given the title of “Rev”. Included in this category are Revd Dr Andrew Hunter, Edinburgh's Professor of Divinity, and Revd John Playfair, Professor of Mathematics. Playfair was a strong supporter of the geological ideas laid out in Hutton's *Theory of the Earth* (1795) and was eventually appointed (1805) to be Professor of Natural Philosophy.

As with the landed classes, the lists contain the sons of professionals in and around Edinburgh. Walker took care to note that he taught the progeny of several well-known ministers (Revd Dr Thomas Davidson, for example), surgeons, medical doctors, military officers and university faculty members (Professors Alexander Hamilton, John Hope and Dugald Stewart). Four students were also involved in the pharmaceutical trade: John Bartlet, Mr Dempster, John Scott and Thomas Kinnaird. Of these four, Bartlet and Dempster listed the title “apothecary”, which meant that they were most probably medically qualified, but only by apprenticeship.

Scott called himself a “Chymist” and Kinnaird was content with the title of “Druggist”. Because of the pharmacological trade’s close involvement with chemistry, these men would have been at home with Walker’s frequent use of the subject – especially in the mineralogy lectures. Of these four, Kinnaird was the most involved in the University’s natural history community, giving a paper in the second session of the Student Natural History Society. In addition to this involvement, Cowen’s work on pharmacology has shown that it is possible that Andrew Duncan, Ralph Irving, Richard Pearson, John Thompson helped produce different editions of the Edinburgh *Pharmacopoeia* (Cowen, 2001: 57–58, 89, 201).

Another group of students can be vaguely labelled as “merchants”. Four men gave themselves this title: Daniel Ainslee, William Braidwood, George Cadell and James Gardner. Additionally, there was a printer, a fossilist and a painter. Amongst those involved in the book trade was the printer James Neill and a Mr. Creech who was a “Bookseller”. The latter was undoubtedly William Creech, with whom Walker corresponded during the 1790s.¹¹ Creech published several works on medicine, some of the more notable being Moncrieff’s *An inquiry into the medicinal qualities and effects of the aerated alkaline water* (Moncrieff, 1794) and Monro’s *Observations on the structure and functions of the nervous system* (Monro, 1783). He also published the 1791, 1797 and 1801 editions of *The Edinburgh new dispensatory*, William Smellie’s translation of Buffon’s *Natural history* (Buffon, 1780) and Robert Kerr’s standard English translation of Lavoisier’s *Elements of chemistry* (Lavoisier, 1790). This link to the new French nomenclature is significant because Walker was actively involved in the Scottish chemical community. In addition to being a friend of Cullen, he developed a close relationship with Joseph Black and Thomas Charles Hope.

During the mid-eighteenth century, William Cullen was one of the leading chemists in Britain (Donovan, 1975). Walker had been educated in chemistry by Cullen during the 1750s (Eddy, 2001a) and he used chemistry to obtain characters that could be used for mineralogical classification purposes. It is for this reason that William Burrel, listed as a “fossilist”, is a notable entry. Walker was responsible for acquiring new minerals for the Natural History Museum and his interest in their chemical composition would have influenced the requests he made from a supplier like Burrel. After Walker began to teach, he began to rely increasingly on such “fossilists” (whom he also calls lapidaries). This fact can be seen in the list of his mineral sources that is contained in the initial pages of his “*Systema fossilium*” (c.1795).¹² Like a fossilist, a painter’s livelihood would have also been related to fossils. With the help of chemistry, several different types of minerals could be used to make paint pigments. This might possibly be the reason that George Walker, listed as a “painter”, enrolled himself in natural history course. However, he might have also wanted to gain a more intimate knowledge of minerals for aesthetic reasons. As John Clerk of Eldin was showing at the exact same time, a knowledge of natural history was closely linked to understanding the rugged terrain of the Scottish landscape (Craig *et alii*, 1978).

GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGINS

In addition to the educational, social and economic background of the natural history students, a point to consider is their geographic origin. Of the 667 names on the list, about 150 did not list their home city or country. Of the others, 286 (50%) were Scottish, 101 (20%) were English, 27 came from Ireland and two from the Isle of Man. Several students were citizens of the United States of America: the states represented in this group are Massachusetts (1),

Delaware (2), Kentucky (1), Maryland (5), New York (7), Pennsylvania (2), South Carolina (8) and Virginia (9). These numbers demonstrate that an equal proportion of students came from the commercial north and agricultural south. A few of the European students came from countries or city-states that bordered the Baltic: Prussia (1), Danzig (1)¹³, Hamburg (1), Russia (2) and Sweden (2). Others came from Switzerland (6) and from western Europe: Flanders (2), France (2), Portugal (2) and Spain (1). One student came from Brazil, a colony of Portugal. Over the 20 years covered by the lists, a steady stream of students also came from British colonies. The Caribbean produced the highest number, with Jamaica being the largest contributor (12); other islands represented were Antigua (3), the Bahamas (1), Barbados (2), Bermuda (1), St Christopher (1) and St Kitts (1). One student came from East Florida and another came from Nova Scotia (both British colonies at the time). Finally, there were four students from Britain's Indian colonies.

On a more local scale, Walker's students came from just about every shire of mainland Scotland, many of them being from the south and the east. Geographically speaking, the University of Glasgow was more convenient for those living in the north-west Lowlands and the University of Aberdeen was closer for students who came from the north-east. This being the case, Walker still taught several students from the Shetland Islands, the Orkney Islands and the Hebrides. Of the 151 students who did not list their home city, their surnames indicate that the majority of them were probably from Scotland or of Scottish origin. Regardless of their origin, it was sometimes the case that a group of students would come from the same area at about the same time. Most of the time these groups were composed of either brothers or cousins. A good example of this practice can be seen with the Douglas family of Kilhead. The first recorded Douglas was Archibald, who attended in 1795. His three brothers then followed him: Sir Charles (1796), Henry Alexander (1799) and John (1799). In addition to these familial connections, Walker's list is also geographically interesting because it often states where the students lived.¹⁴ Rose Street and Prince's Street seem to have been popular. South Richmond Street, Queen's Street and Nicholson's Street are also mentioned. In addition to their residence, a few entries contain the name of the person who was responsible for paying the student's fees. In several of these cases, this financial chaperon was a "Dr. Wright", who is most probably Dr William Wright.¹⁵ He not only administered fees but also referred students to Walker's course.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Because of its links to national improvement and industry, natural history was taken quite seriously in eighteenth-century Edinburgh. As Emerson (1979, 1981) has shown, Edinburgh's premier intellectual body at the time was the Philosophical Society. It often discussed natural history and topics closely related to it. In fact, Walker had originally attracted the attention of Cullen and Lord Kames with a marl collection that he gave to the Society in 1753–1754. The popularity of natural history was instrumental in the founding of the Royal Physical Society in 1771 and the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783. Walker was directly involved with establishing the latter and was appointed Secretary of the Physical Section. However, all of these societies were primarily interested in presenting and debating papers on new and exciting subjects. This means that Walker's course was probably the easiest way to obtain a solid introduction to the many topics included under the auspices of natural history. This would explain why he had such a wide variety of students.

One of the direct results of his lectures was the creation of a student natural history society in 1782. Founded as “*Societas Naturae Studiosorum [Edinburgena]*”, or the Natural History Society of Edinburgh, historians have sometimes confused it with the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh (Allen: 1987, 243–245; 256). Key to the birth of the Natural History Society of Edinburgh was James Edward Smith (who would later go on to found the Linnean Society). As Allen (1978) has noted, the Natural History Society of Edinburgh produced several naturalists who played significant roles in nineteenth century botany. Meeting several times each term, its members would read and discuss essays on a wide variety of topics. After each meeting, the essays were copied by the secretary into a book of proceedings. After two decades, this process produced 15 volumes of notes. Sometime during the nineteenth century, the proceedings were leather-bound. By the early twentieth century they had been placed in the Edinburgh Central Library. Today they are housed in the University of Edinburgh’s Special Collections Department under the title “Papers of the natural history society 1782–1800”. Of the 15 original volumes, twelve are extant.¹⁶

A browse through the papers demonstrates that about half of their authors attended Walker’s course. As the society’s goals were directly related to his own work, he supported its efforts by placing some of the Natural History Museum’s collection at their disposal. To aid in the efforts of his students, Walker also offered several papers of his own. The first (1782) addressed zoology: “A description of a whale case ashore at Burntisland in Fife ...”; the second (1783) addressed botany: “An account of the fructification of the *Clavaria*”; the third (1789) addressed geology and mineralogy: “On subterranean heat”.¹⁷ Interestingly, the topic of the next meeting that followed Walker’s paper on the whale was a letter about trees and shrubs sent by Lord Buchan, Walker’s student and patron.¹⁸ The society’s papers also reflect the Edinburgh community’s strong interest in chemistry. For this reason, it should not come as a surprise that another of the society’s patrons was Joseph Black. Half of the papers employ some form of chemistry to analyze the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdoms. This continued use of chemistry is significant when one considers that a chemistry society was founded in 1785. Examination of the membership list of the student chemistry society (Kendall, 1952: 347) shows that a few of Walker’s students were members of both societies (Thomas Beddoes and John Unthank, for example).

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NOTES

¹ Most of these lists are still in manuscript form. Nelson (1987: 25–27) has written about John Hope’s class lists.

² Edinburgh University Library Special Collections Department (hereafter EUL), Dc.1.18.

³ This point is made in a letter that Walker wrote to the city council in the mid-1780s: J. Walker to Edinburgh Town Council [c.1786], EUL La.III 352/2 ff 7–8. Since the purpose of the letter is to ask that the council award

him more money, the rhetorical context of Walker's comments about the library need to be taken into account. Walker was raising this point with the Town Council because they ran the University.

⁴ The Medical School's curriculum and organisational structure at this time is treated by Rosner (1991), Geyer-Kordesch (1995) and Bonner (1995).

⁵ EUL La.III.352/4 ff 30–31.

⁶ The motion of fluids in plants was an aspect of botany that Walker impressed upon several of his students. To this goal, he presented a paper "On the motion of sap in trees" to the Natural History Society in 1784: PNHS vol. 3, ff 1–29 (see note 16 below for details).

⁷ "Epitome of Natural History" volumes 1–10, EUL Gen. 703D–712D.

⁸ See Lord Daer to J. Walker, 21 October 1791, EUL La.III.352/1 ff 120–21. Daer and Nairn both appear on a list of principle patrons of the museum: EUL La.III.352/5 f. 1. Although he was not a frequent attendee, Daer was also a member of the Coffee House Philosophical Society that met in London from 1780 to 1787 (see Levere and Turner, 2002).

⁹ "Account of a series of experiments shewing the effects of compression in modifying the action of heat" read in the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 3 June 1805, EUL SB 5364 Hal. "Experiments on whinstone and lava", read in the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 5 March and 18 June 1798, EUL SC 6408 Hal.

¹⁰ According to the *Oxford English dictionary* Writers to the Signet are "law-agents who conduct cases before the Court of Session, and have the exclusive privilege of preparing crown writs, charters, precepts, etc."

¹¹ William Creech to J. Walker, 12 April 1791, EUL La.III.352/1 f. 115.

¹² J. Walker, "Systema fossilium": MS, Glasgow University Library Special Collections Department (GUL) MS Gen 1061 (1795 Watermark).

¹³ This student's name was Godfried Mickleim (or perhaps Muckleim). He attended in 1789, four years before Danzig was incorporated into Prussia.

¹⁴ I have omitted this information from the list tables so that they would not become congested with too many headings.

¹⁵ Dr William Wright (1735–1819), like Walker, was a correspondent of Sir Joseph Banks. He practiced medicine in Jamaica and then came back to Edinburgh for retirement. He collected more than 600 botanical specimens while in the Caribbean. This collection was left relatively unexamined until Dr C. Dennis Adams of The Natural History Museum, London, re-examined its contents in 1995.

¹⁶ "Papers of the Natural History Society" 1782–1800 (hereafter PNHS), volumes 1–15, EUL Da 67. Volumes 5, 11 and 14 are missing. As the note placed in vol. 1 indicates, these bound manuscripts were housed in the Central Library of Edinburgh until the beginning of the twentieth century.

¹⁷ J. Walker, "An account of the fructification of the *Clavaria*", EUL Da 67, PNHS vol. 2, ff 60–65; J. Walker, "A description of a whale cast ashore at Burntisland in Fife on the 10th of June 1761", EUL Da 67, PHNS vol. 1, ff 89–99; J. Walker, "On subterranean heat", EUL Da 67, PHNS vol. 8, ff 175–186.

¹⁸ David Steuart Erskine (Lord Buchan), "Communication by the Earl of Buchan", EUL Da 67, PHNS vol. 1, ff 99–103.

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APPENDIX

Note on the arrangement

As this list contains well over 650 names, its biographical potential is immense. I have only included information on students as it is listed in “Index to the Students in Natural History Class Lists 1782–1800” (NHCL). Since many of the students had a significant impact upon the field of botany, Desmond’s *Dictionary of British and Irish botanists and horticulturists* (1994) contains many of their names and may be consulted for biographical information and a more detailed account of their works. Additionally, names of some of the Irish students, Thomas Addis Emmett and

Francis Barker for example, can be found in Burtchaell and Sadleir (1924). Sometimes the information given in the NHCL is very vague and I have had to supply some extra information in an annotation. I have also taken care not to modernise surnames that might now be spelled differently. If the name is spelled inconsistently in different listings (because sometimes the same student's name is listed elsewhere in the list), I have inserted the additional letters in brackets. A quick look at the list will also reveal that it seems several students have been listed twice. This occurs in places where I could not be completely sure that the two names did not represent different students. I followed this practice because there were often people who had the same name (the proverbial "James Kerr", for example) and because some students changed their degree course. Like the personal names, I have also tried to leave local place-names intact. However, for clarity, I did change three place-names – "Swisserland" (Switzerland), "Zetland" (Shetland) and "Danzick" (Danzig) – to their modern spelling. Finally, some of the geographical origin entries are more specific than others because most British students listed their home county (or sometimes just their home city), while foreign students tended to list both their home city and country.

Abbreviations and symbols

+	attended a second course
*	presented an essay to Natural History Society of Edinburgh (see note 16 above)
AM	Master of Arts
BA	Bachelor of Arts
Esq.	Esquire
EUL	Edinburgh University Library
ls	law student (Law Faculty)

MA	Master of Arts
MD	Doctor of medicine
ms	medical student (Medical Faculty)
PNHS	"Papers of the Natural History Society" EUL Da 67 (see note 16 above)
ps	philosophy student (Arts Faculty)
sRN	Navy surgeon
ts	theology student (Divinity Faculty)
WS	Writer to the Signet

Names	dates	vocation or degree	origin: EUL list: [author's annotations].
Adams, John	1795	ms	Richmond, Virginia.
Ainslee, Daniel	1796	merchant	Edinburgh.
Ainslee, Daniel	1800	ms	Edinburgh.
Alexander, Robert	1795	ms	Maryland.
Allen, James	1797	ps	Edinburgh. Brother of John Lee Allen.
Allen, John Lee	1797	ps	Edinburgh.
Allen, Robert	1795–1796	ms	Edinburgh. Son to Mr Allan, Trustees Office.
Alves, Henry Scott	1793	ps	Dalkeith.
Alvey, Samuel	1786	ms	London.
Anderson, Charles	1792	ms	Leith. Son to Mr Anderson, Surgeon.
Anderson, Charles	1793	ps	Leith.
Anderson, James	1792	ms	Edinburgh.
Armstrong, James	1789	ms	Belfast.
* Bachmetieve, George	1784		Russia [PNHS vol. 4, f. 45 states that he was from Moscow].
Baillie, James Hope	1798	ps	Son to William Baillie, Knight Lord Polkemmet [Judge Advocate who died in 1816].
Baird, [?]	1786	preacher	
Baird, James	1793	preacher	
* Baker, John Pool	1793	ps	Jamaica.
Balfour, John	1795	ms	Rosshire.
Ballingall, David	1793	ms	Fifeshire.
Balmain, John	1799	ms	Edinburgh.
Barclay, John	1795		Perthshire.
Barker, Francis	1794	ms	Waterford, Ireland.
Barker, Henry	1786	ms	Beverley, Yorkshire.
Barnaby, George Freeman	1799	ps	Leicestershire.
Barnett, John	1793	ms	Staffordshire.
Barnewall, Richard	1800	ps	Edinburgh.
Baron, Alexander	1786		Linlithgow.
Baron, Alexander	1786	ps	Linlithgowshire.
Baron, Patrick	1786	ps	Linlithgowshire.
Bartlet, John	1792	apothecary	Edinburgh.
Bathie, Francis	1789	ms	Edinburgh.
* Beddoes, Thomas	1784, 1785+	student	Pembroke College, Oxford.

Beetham, Campbell	1784	ms	Isle of Man.
Bell, Alexander	1794	ms	Fifeshire.
Bell, George	1795	ms	Edinburgh. Son of Mr Bell, Edinburgh Surgeon.
* Bell, James	1792	ms	Roxburghshire.
Berry, Andrew	1784	ms	
Bevan, Robert	1800	ms	Glamorganshire.
Binning, William	1782	Esq.; advocate	
Bishop, Edward	1789	surgeon	County Cork, Ireland. Surgeon, 35th Regiment.
* Blake, Malachi	1791	ms	Somersetshire.
Blount, William	1786	ms	London.
Boswell, William	1794	ps	Edinburgh.
Bott, John Boswell	1799	ms	Petersburg, Virginia.
Bower, Patrick	1782		England.
* Bradley, Thomas	1789	ms	[possibly London.] Quaker.
Braidwood, William	1799	merchant	Edinburgh.
Broun, Richards	1793	ms	Stamford.
Brown, Alexander	1793	surgeon	Dumfries.
Brown, Andrew	1782	chaplain	Chaplain, 21st Regiment.
Brown, Andrew	1795		Ayrshire.
Brown, Charles	1794	ms	Jamaica.
Brown, Francis Frye	1793	ms	Antigua.
Brown, James	1799	surgeon	Aberdeenshire. Surgeon, Gordon Fencibles.
Brown, Robert	1792	ms	Edinburgh.
Brown, Robert	1800	ps	
Brown, Thomas	1795	ls	Creetown, Galloway.
Brown, Thomas	1795	ms	Lanarkshire.
Brown, William Cullen	1793	ps	Edinburgh.
Browning, Thomas	1794	ps	London.
Bruce, Archibald	1800	ms	New York.
Bruce, James	1782–1783		Edinburgh.
Bruce, Thomas [Jr]	1794	ps	Kinross.
Brunton, [Alexander?]	1795	tutor	Tutor to James Maitland [1784–1860], Viscount Maitland [the future Earl of Lauderdale].
Bryce, James	1791	ts	Edinburgh.
Buchan, James	1786	ps	Edinburgh.
Buchan, Lord	1782		[David Steuart Erskine, Earl of Buchan.]
Buchanan [Francis?]	1783	MD	[A Francis Buchanan AM gave a paper in 1782 to the PNHs, vol. 1, ff 32–37.]
Buchanan, Robert	1795	ms	Kirkcudbright.
Bulkely, Michael	1793	ms	Country Cork, Ireland.
Bull, Francis	1792	ms	Bristol.
Bulmass, Thomas	1800	ps	Newcastle.
Burgess, James	1782	ps	Dumfriesshire.
Burgess, James	1783	ms	
Burnet, George	1800	ms	Somersetshire.
Burrel, William	1792	fossilst	Edinburgh.
Burton, Robert	1797	ts	Edinburgh.
Cadell, Archibald	1791	ps	Edinburgh.
Cadell, George	1798	merchant	Edinburgh.
Caddel, William	1792	ps	Stirlingshire.
Cad[d]ell, William A.	1792 +		
Caddell, William Archibald	1798 +	ls	
Campbell, Major General	1792		Boquham.
Campbell, Arthur Cuthbert	1800	ps	Edinburgh.
Campbell, Dugald	1798	ps	Duddingstone. Son to Colonel Campbell.
Campbell, George	1798	ps	Duddingstone. Brother of William Campbell.
Campbell, Hay	1799	ps	Son to the Receiver General [of Duddingston?].
Campbell, James	1794	ps	Duddingstone. Son to Colonel Campbell.
Campbell, John	1792	WS	
Campbell, John	1800	ms	Lorn, Ayrshire.
Campbell, Peter	1799	ps	Edinburgh.
Campbell, William	1798	ps	Fairfield.
Campbell, William Coote	1800	ps	Duddingstone. Son to Colonel Campbell.
Can, George	1782	Esq.	Secretary to the Board of Excise.
Cannan, David	1800	ps	Edinburgh. Recomm ended by Mr Dallas [Pallas?].
Cappe, Robert	1795	ms	York.

* Carpenter, Joseph Mason	1792	ms	Wiltshire.
Carro, John de		ms	Geneva.
Chaer, Richard Blacket de	1782	student	London.
Chalmers, Alexander	1786		Culross.
Checkers, [?]	1800	ms	Barbadoes.
Christian, Alexander	1794		Edinburgh.
Christie, Thomas	1792	ls	Fifeshire.
Christy, Mathew	1798	ms	Primrose, Midlothian.
Clark, Alexander Kennedy	1798	ps	Dumfries.
Clark, John Franklin	1784	ms	Devonshire.
Clark, William	1794	ps	Edinburgh.
Clark, William	1800	ms	Moffat, Shotts Parish.
Clarke, Joseph	1795	ms	London.
Cleghorn, Thomas	1793	ms	Ireland.
Clerk, James	1786	ms; clerk	Edinburgh. Clerk to the Royal Infirmary.
Cleverly, Samuel	1794	ms	Gravesend.
Clidsdale, Archibald	1793	ms	Edinburgh.
Cochrane, Hon. Andrew	1783		
Cockburn, Henry	1798	ps	Son of Baron Cockburn.
Cockburn, Patrick	1791	ms	
Colquhoun, Capt. James	1796	soldier	Luss. Attached to the 97th Regiment.
Colquhoun, John	1795		Renfrewshire.
Colquhoun, Peter	1796	ps	Son to Sir James Colquhoun.
Constancio, Francisco Solano	1794	ms	Portugal.
Cooper, John	1793	ms	Bedford.
Cooper, Thomas Beale	1792	ms	Warwickshire.
Corbet, Peter	1797	ls	Edinburgh.
Corrie, Thomas	1793	ps	London.
Corrie, William	1797	ps	Liverpool.
* Cox, Joseph Mason	1786	ms	Bristol.
Coxon, Ralph	1796	ps	Alnwick, Northumberland.
Craigie, Laurence [Jr]	1799	ps	Glendoick, Perthshire.
Cramond, Hercules	1784	ms	London.
Crawford, John Innes	1793	ps	Jamaica.
Creech, William	1796	bookseller	
Cririe, James	1798	AM. schoolmaster	Master of the [Edinburgh?] High School.
Cullen, Archibald	1782	MD	
Cullen, Henry	1782	MD	
Cullen, Robert		advocate	
Culton, John	1794	ps	Dumfries.
Cuming, George	1792		
Cuming, George	1792	ps	Edinburgh.
Cun[n]ingham, Charles	1794	ts	Edinburgh.
* Cuninghame, James	1782	writer	Edinburgh.
Cuninghame, James	1791	ps	
Cuninghame, Thomas	1789	ps	Edinburgh.
Curry, James	1784	ms	Antrim, Ireland.
Cusack, John William		ms	Dublin.
Cust, The Hon. John	1795		Lincolnshire.
Daer, Rt Hon. Lord	1782		[Son to Lord Selkirk of the Doulgas family.]
Dalrymple, Charles	1793	ps	Edinburgh. Son of Lord Westhall.
Dalrymple, Hugh Jr	1782		Westhall.
* Darwin, Robert Waring	1784	ms	
Davidson, James	1796	ms	Linlithgowshire.
Davidson, Robert	1794	ms	Edinburgh and Ravelrig.
Davidson, Thomas	1796	ps	Son to Thomas Davidson DD (1747–1827).
Davis, John Ford	1795	ms	Bradford, Wiltshire.
Dempster, [?]	1796	apothecary	
Dewar, Daniel	1792	ps	Edinburgh.
Dewar, Henry	1797	ps	Fifeshire.
Dickson, Archibald	1795	ps	Hassindeanburn, Teviotdale.
Don, Alexander	1797	ps	Eldest son of Sir Alexander Don of Newton.
Donovan, John Middleton	1800	ms	
Doorman, Francis Caspar	1796	ps	Hamburg.
Douglas, Alexander	1797	ts	
Douglas, Archibald	1795	ps	Brother of Sir Charles of Kilhead.

Douglas, Sir Charles, Bart.	1796	ps	Kilhead.
Douglas, Henry Alexander	1799	ps	Brother of Sir Charles of Kilhead.
Douglas, John	1791	writer	Edinburgh. Lecture notes in EUL.
Douglas, John	1799	ps	Second brother of Sir Charles of Kilhead.
Douglas, William	1800	ps	London.
Douglas, William Robert	1799	ps	Fourth brother of Sir Charles of Kilhead.
Dou[re?], [?]	1792	ps	Edinburgh.
Duff, Adam			
Duff, Adam	1792	ps	
Dunbar, Archibald	1792	ls	Murrayshire.
Duncan, Andrew	1792	ms	
Duncan, John	1784	ms	
Duncan, John	1794	ms	Edinburgh.
Duncan, Thomas	1794	ms	Dunbar.
Duncombe, Kingsby	1798	ps	Helmsley, York.
Dunning, Richard Barré	1797–1800		[Richard Barré Dunning (1782–1823), Baron Ashburton. Paid 5 guineas, compared to the 3g. of Henry Richard Greville, Lord Brooke.]
Dygeas, Louiſ	1792		Ypres, Flanders.
Edgar, Alexander	1792	ms	Hamilton, Clydesdale.
Elcock, Nicholas	1785		
Elliot, William	1782		
Elliston, [?]	1783 +		
* Emmet, Thomas Addis	1800	ps	
Erskine, Henry [Jr]	1799	ps	Son to the Hon. Henry Erskine.
Erskine, Henry David	1794	ps	Marr.
Erskine, John James	1789	ms	Jamaica.
Erskine, Patrick	1794	ms	Edinburgh.
Erskine, Thomas	1800	ps	Son to Mr Erskine of Marr.
Falconer, Shickle	1785	ms	Liverpool.
Ferguson, Hugh	1793	ms	Dublin.
Ferguson, Joseph	1789	ps	Edinburgh. Son of Professor [Adam] Ferguson.
Fergusson, Henry		ps	Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire.
Fergusson, Henry	1792		
Fergusson, James [Jr]	1786	ps	Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire.
* Fitt, Samuel	1784	ms	Bermuda.
Findlaterre, James	1798	ms	Dumfriesshire.
Fisher, John	1800	ms	[Duddingston?].
Fitzgerald, John	1799	ms	Virginia.
Forbes, Duncan	1796	preacher	Edinburgh.
Forbes, Duncan [Jr]	1798	ps	Culloden.
Forbes, John	1798	ps	Son of Sir William Forbes.
Forrest, Abraham	1789	preacher	
Forrest, James	1786	Esq.	Comiston.
Forrest, James	1800	ps	Comieston.
Forsyth, James	1798	ps	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
* Foster, John	1793	ms	Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.
Foster, Thomas	1795	ps	Dorsetshire.
Fowler, Richard	1786	ms	London.
Fraser, John	1798	ps	Son to Mr Fraser, Sheriff of Invernesshire.
Fraser, Luke	1794	schoolmaster	A M. Master in the [Edinburgh?] High School.
Fraser, Thomas	1789	writer	Edinburgh.
Frazer, Archibald	1793		Lovat.
French, [?]	1783		
Fryer, James	1789	ms	
Fyfe, [?]	1800	surgeon	Recommended by Mr Creech.
* Gahagan, John	1789	ms	Ballinasloe, Ireland.
* Gahagan, Joseph	1789	ms	Dublin.
Gardner, James	1799	merchant	Edinburgh.
Galloway, Henry	1785	ms	Stirlingshire.
Galley, [?]	1784	ms	Liverpool.
Garnock, Henry	1796	preacher AM	
Gheus, M. Louis de	1792	[diplomat]	Imperial Service, [from?]Ypres in Flanders.
Gibb, James	1800		Renfrewshire.
Giles, William	1794	ps	Edinburgh.
Gillespie, David	1796	ls	Fifeshire.

Gillespie, Robert	1784	ps	Anandale.
Gillespie, William	1797	ps	Galloway.
Gimbernath, Signor Charles	1792	ps	Barcelona, Spain.
Girdlestone, Thomas	1786	ms	Norfolk.
Glasgow, Rt Hon. Earl of	1782		Glasgow.
Glendenning, Robert	1783	ts	
Glendenning, Robert	1784	ps	Anandale.
Goodsich, Edward	1783	ps	Virginia.
Gordon, Charles	1800	ps	Edinburgh.
Gourlay, Robert	1796	ps	Craigrothie, Fifeshire.
Graham, Charles Alexander. [Jr]	1792	ms	
Graham, James [Jr]	1800	ps	Kenross.
Graham, John	1796	ps	Edinburgh.
Graham, John	1800	ps	
Grant, J. R.	1792		Rothiemurchus.
Grant, James	1791	ps	Glenmoriston.
Grant, John	1791	ps	Edinburgh.
Grant, John	1793	ps	Edinburgh.
Grant, John Charles	1792	ms	Edinburgh.
Grant, John Peter	1792	ps	Rothiemurchus.
Grant, Johnson	1792	ps	Edinburgh.
Greenhill, Charles	1796	ps	Dundee.
Greenlow, James	1796	ms	Virginia.
Grey, Henry	1795	ps	Edinburgh.
Greville, Henry Richard	1797		Paid 5 guineas compared to the normal 3g. [Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, son to George Greville, Earl of Warwick.]
Grimston, Henry	1785	Esq.	Yorkshire.
Guyot, Abraham	1784–1785		Neuchâtel, [Switzerland].
Hahnbaum, George Frederick	1791		Charleston, South Carolina.
Haig, John	1784		Edinburgh.
Haig, Robert	1783		
Hall, Sir James	1782		Dunglass.
Hall, James	1789	preacher	
Hall, James	1792	ms	
Hall, Robert	1782	sRN	Jedburgh.
Hall, William	1794	ps	Berwick.
Hamersley, William	1786	ms	New York.
Hamilton, Archibald	1792	ps	Sundrum, Ayrshire .
Hamilton, John Hay	1799	ps	Son of Prof. [Alexander] Hamilton [Medical Faculty].
Hamilton-Pryce, Dunbar			
* Hardy, Thomas	1782	ms	England.
Hare, James	1796	ms	Ayrshire.
Harris, George	1785	ms	Pembrokeshire.
Hastie, James	1792	ms	London.
Hatts, Robert	1791	ms	Colchester, Essex.
Hay, Andrew Leith	1800	ps	
Heald, Richard	1796	ms	Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
* Heath, John	1786	ms	Staffordshire.
Helsham, Henry	1789	ms	Norfolk.
Henderson, Thomas	1794	ps	Fifeshire.
Henderson, William	1784	ms; sRN	
Henry, Rev. Dr [?]	1782		
Henry, Hugh	1794	ps	Dublin.
* Heron, Robert	1789	preacher	
Hibbard, Rowland	1800	ms	
Hill, Henry	1782		
Hill, James	1795		Dumfries.
Hill, John	1797		Son to Principal Hill.
Hilton, John	1782	BA (Cantab.)	
Hind, Samuel	1785	ms	Barbadoes.
Hodges, John	1799	ms	Norfolk, Virginia.
Hog, [?]	1783		
Home, David	1796	ps	Son of Dr Home.
Home, Francis	1795		Son of Dr Home. [The father of David and

			Francis Home is most probably Dr James Home (1760–1844), who was appointed to the University of Edinburgh's Medical Faculty in 1798.]
Hooper, Joseph	1799	ms	Bristol.
Hope, Hugh	1798	ps	Son of Sir Archibald Hope.
Hope, James	1786	ps	Edinburgh.
Hope, John	1798	ps	Son of Sir Archibald Hope.
Hope, Thomas	1782	ms	
Hope, Thomas Charles	1784	ms	Son to Prof. [John] Hope, Professor of Botany, Medical Faculty]. Lecture notes in EUL.
Horner, Thomas [Jr]	1782		Mills-Park, Somersetshire.
Houston, Ludovic	1800	ps	Son of Houston of Johnston Renfrewshire. Brother to William Houston.
Howard, Crane	1784	ms	Liverpool.
Howard, John [Jr]	1782		Befordshire.
Huger, Francis Kinloch	1791		Charleston, South Carolina.
Hughes, James	1785	ts	[Constorphine?].
Hunt, J.	1793	ps	New Providence, Bahamas.
Hunter, Rev. Dr Andrew	1798	professor	[Professor of Divinity (1779–1809), University of Edinburgh.]
Hunter, George	1792	ms	York.
Hunter, James	1784	preacher	
Hunter, Robert	1797	Esq.	Lunna [Shetland].
Hunter-Blair, Forbes	1797	ps	Edinburgh. Son of Sir James Hunter-Blair.
Hunter-Blair, Thomas	1798	ps	Edinburgh. Son of Sir James Hunter-Blair.
Hurst, Thomas	1782	ms	Portsmouth, Hampshire.
Indefonço, Signor [Aboeu?]	1792	ps	Brazil.
Ingram, James	1784	ps	London.
Innes, William	1796	ls	Moray.
Ireland, John	1792	ps	Perthshire.
Irvine, David	1799	ps	Langholm. Tutor to Hay Campbell.
Irving, John Robert	1791	Esq.	Bonshaw.
Irving, Ralph	1784	ms	
Jack, William	1794	professor AM, MD.	King's College, Aberdeen.
Jackson, James	1795	preacher	Edinburgh.
Jackson, William	1785, 1786+	ms	Boston, New England.
James, Thomas	1792	ms	Pennsylvania.
* Jameson, Robert	1792, 1793+	ms	Leith.
* Jameson, William	1785	ps	Edinburgh.
Jardin, Alexander [Jr]	1793	Esq.	Applegirth.
* Jeffray, James	1783–1784	ms	
Jeffreys, Thomas	1796	ms	Shropshire.
Jennings, Michael Alexander	1795	ms	Jamaica.
Johnson, [?]	1800		Edinburgh. Mate to an Indianman.
Johnson, Robert	1793	ps	Newcastle.
Johnson, T.	1789		[Not in the class lists. His name appears on a set of lecture notes taken c. 1789. See T. Johnson, "Notes and lectures on Natural History", volumes 1–4, EUL, Gen 50–53.]
Jones, Richard	1782		Isle of Wight.
Junor, William	1782		
Keantish, William Gordon	1789	ms	London.
Keith, [?]	1784	clerk	Clerk to the Royal Infirmary.
Kennedy, Robert	1800	ps	Eldest son of Mr Kennedy of Underwood.
Ker, [?]	1786	preacher	
Ker, Andrew	1792	MD	Dublin.
Kerr, James	1786	ps	Leith.
Kerr, James	1791	ps	
Kerr, James S.	1792	ms	Jamaica.
Kerr, Robert	1789	surgeon	Edinburgh.
Kerr, Robert	1794	ps	Bengal.
Kerr, Thomas Cairns	1795	writer	Edinburgh.
Kerr, William	1782+		[Marquess of Lothian], Lord Ancram [Earl of Ancrum also spelled "Ancram". Attended 4 March 1782. His name is also on the list for the Second Session, November 1782, for a second course.]

King, Thomas	1794	ms	Jamaica.
Kingston, John	1798	ps	Edinburgh.
* Kinnaird, Thomas	1783	druggist	Edinburgh.
* Kirkaldie, George	1784	ms	
Kissam, Richard S.	1786		New York.
Laird, James	1800	ms	Jamaica.
Lane, John	1786	ms	Cork.
Latta, James	1782	surgeon	Edinburgh.
Latham, John	1799	ms	Cork, Ireland.
Latherdale, Robert	1793	ms	Kirkcudbright.
Laurence, Richard	1785	ms	New York.
Laurie, [?]	1784	preacher	
Laurie, Alexander	1800		Galloway.
Laurie, [?]	1800		Langholm.
Law, John	1783	Esq.	
Lee, John	1798	ps	Stow.
Lehre, William	1789+	ms	Charlestown, South Carolina.
Leigh, John	1785	ms	Virginia.
Leith, Theodore Forbes	1796	ls	Kent.
Leslie, Andrew	1792	ps	Edinburgh.
Lessert, Benjamin de	1784, 1785+	ps	Paris.
Lessert, Stephen, de	1784, 1785+	ps	Paris.
Leven, John	1797	ls	Edinburgh.
Leyden, John	1797+	ts; AM	Roxburgshire, Tutor to William and George Campbell of Fairfield.
* Lindoe, Robert	1789	ms	London. Quaker.
Linlithgow, Patrick	1786		
Loch, James	1798	ps	Edinburgh.
* Lochhead, William	1785+	ms	Renfrewshire.
Lockhart, Charles	1796	ps	Rosshire.
* Lockhart, William	1783	writer	Edinburgh.
Lockheart, Samuel	1789	ms	Galloway.
Lorimer, [?]	1792	preacher	Dumfriesshire.
Lothian, Edward	1796	WS	
Lowe, Robert	1789	ms	Brechire, Forfarshire.
Loy, John	1799	ms	Whitby, Yorkshire.
* Luxmoore, Henry	1786	[MD]	Oakhampton, Devonshire [Listed as "Dr. Henry Luxmore of Devonshire" in PNHS vol. 7, f. 47].
Lynch, Martin	1789	ms	Dublin.
Macarthy, Dennis	1798	ms	Cork.
Macay, Samuel	1784	ms	Antrim.
MacBeth, Patrick	1791	preacher	
MacDonald, Dugald	1786	ms	Jamaica.
MacDonald, James	1783	ms	
MacDonald, James	1800	ms	
MacDonald, William	1800	ps	Powder Hall.
MacDonnel, [?]	1785	MD	Ireland.
MacEwen, James	1786	ms	Stranrawer.
McFarlane, Frederick	1784	ts	
Mackay, Daniel	1783	soldier	Ensign in the Dutch Service.
MacGillivray, John	1799	ps	Invernesshire.
Macharty, Alexander	1793	ps	Renfrewshire.
Mackenzie, Alexander Muir	1782		Delvin.
Mackenzie, Colin	1799	ps	Edinburgh.
Mackenzie, Kenneth	1794	ps	Edinburgh.
Mackintosh, Richard Duncan	1799	ms	London.
Mackintosh, William	1797	ps	Invernesshire.
Macknight, Thomas	1797	minister	Leith.
MacLachan, Allan	1789	ms	Isle of Mull.
Maclean, William	1800	ps	Edinburgh.
McLeod, Robert	1782	Esq.	Catbell.
MacLiesh, David	1789	ms	Fifeshire.
MacNab, John	1789		Perthshire.
Mcnamara, B. S.	1798	ms	Ireland.
Mcnight, Samuel	1784	preacher	
Maconochie, Alex. [Jr]	1793	ps	Meadow Bank.

Macormick, Joseph	1792	ps	St Andrews.
Macredie, Archibald [Jr]	1793	ps	Preston, Ayrshire.
Macredie, Thomas	1799	ms	Preston, Ayrshire.
Macredy, William	1782	Esq.	Preston, Ayrshire.
Mcrobert, Rev.	1782	minister	[Shetland].
Maculloch, John	1792	ms	Bretagne, France.
Malcolm, James	1784	sRN	
Manners Alexander	1792	Esq.	
Maxton, James	1794		
Maxwell, Francis	1794		Glasgow.
Maxwell, James	1786	ms	South Carolina.
Maxwell, James Alexander	1800	ps	Edinburgh.
Maxwell, John	1782	ms	Dundee.
Maxwell, John	1800	ps	Eldest son of Maxwell in Barncleugh.
Maxwell, William	1786	ms	Galloway.
Menzies, John	1795	ms	Liverpool.
Menzies, Neil	1796	ps	Edinburgh.
Menzies, Neil	1800	ps	Edinburgh.
* Mercer, Thomas	1782	writer	Edinburgh.
* Mitchell, Robert Cary	1784	ps	Virginia.
Mickie, George	1797	ms	Edinburgh.
Mickleim, Godfried	1789	ps	[Danzig].
Millar, James	1795	preacher	Ayrshire.
Miller, [?]	1798	MD	
Miller, Alexander	1794	ls	Ayrshire.
Miller, Daniel	1800	missionary	
Miller, Thomas H.	1792	ps	Oalswinton.
Miller, Thomas Hamilton	1794	ps	
Miller, [William?]	1794	ms	Jamaica.
Milligan, James	1789	ps	
Mitchell, [?]	1785		Mr Mitchell's nephew.
Mitchell, James	1800	preacher	
Mitchell, Samuel Latham	1786	ms	New York.
Mitchell, William	1789	ms	Morton.
Moberg, Peter	1784	MA	Sweden.
Moffat, Thomas	1799	ms; sRN	
Monro, George	1785	ms	Delaware State.
Monteiro, Clemente Lourenço	1794	ms	Portugal.
Moore, Daniel	1786		Maryland.
Morison, Alexander	1795	ms	Edinburgh.
Morse, George	1800	ps	Norwich.
Morton, [?]	1786 +		
Morton, James	1784	ps	
Moultrie, James	1786	ms	East Florida.
Muir, Thomas	1791	preacher	
Muir, Thomas	1793	ts	
Murray, [?]	1799	ps	Jamaica.
Murray, Adam	1800		Berwickshire.
Murray, John	1789	ms MA	Glasgow.
Murray, William	1785		
Myers, Levi	1786	ms	Charleston, South Carolina.
Nairne, William	1782	Esq.	[Lord Dunsinane (Judge Advocate)].
Nansey, Perry	1795	ms	Suffolk.
Neave, Richard	1792	ps	London.
Neill, James	1798	printer	Edinburgh.
New, John	1792		Bristol.
New, John	1792	ms	Bristol.
Nimmo, Patrick	1784	ms	
Niven, Alexander	1792	preacher	Ayrshire. Archibald Hamilton's tutor.
Ogilvy, Alexander	1789	ms	Forfarshire.
Ogilvy, James		ps	Edinburgh.
Ogle, Robert	1799	ps	Newcastle.
Oliphant, Alexander	1795	ps	Edinburgh.
Orpen, Thomas Herbert	1796	ms	Cork.
Oswald, Alexander	1798	ps	Son of Mr Oswald of Dunnikeer.

Owen, John	1798	ms	Annapolis, Maryland.
Padon, John	1797	ps	Edinburgh.
Palmes, George	1798	ps; Esq.	York.
Park, Mungo	1791	ms	Fowlshiels near Selkirk.
Parker, Patrick	1793	teacher	Galloway. Teacher of Mathematics.
Paterson, George [Jr]	1794		Castle Huntley.
* Pearson, Richard	1784	ms	Birmingham.
Philips, Robert Elliston	1782	Esq.	Secretary to the Board of Customs.
Pillans, James	1797	ps	Edinburgh.
Pinchard, George	1791	ms	Northamptonshire.
Pinkerton, James	1792	Esq.	[Broughton Loan?]
Pishchecove, Daniel	1784	ps	Russia.
Playfair, Rev. Mr John	1782		Edinburgh.
Plenderleith, John	1800	ps	West Lothian.
Plunkett, Randal	1795	ps	Dublin.
Pollock, David	1797	ls	London.
Poltoratzky, J.	1783		
Portor, John	1782		Waterford, Ireland.
Preston, John	1782	ps	Ireland.
Pryce, Dunbar Hamilton	1783		
Pue, Arthur	1796	ms	Baltimore, Maryland.
Ramage, George	1793	ms	Lauder.
Ramsay, Andrew Forbes	1799	ms	Apprentice to Mr B. Bell.
* Randolph, Thomas	1785–1786	ms	Virginia.
Rathay, Charles	1799	ms	Warwickshire.
Reid, David	1782	ms	Glasgow.
Renouard, Rev. John Henry	1795	AM (Cantab.)	
Reoch, James	1795	ms	Clackmananshire.
Rive, Gaspard Charles de la	1795	ms	Geneva.
* Roberts, James Watson	1785	ms	Antigua.
Robertson, Arthur Grant	1783	MD	Antigua.
Robertson, Henry	1800	MD	Edinburgh.
Robertson, John	1794	ms	Ratho.
Roberston, John	1794	Esq.	Edinburgh.
Robertson, Robert	1791	ms	Ross Shire.
Robertson, Robert	1796	ms	Prendergust, Berwickshire.
Rodgers, [?]	1799	preacher	Collesse, Perthshire.
Rodgers, John R. B.	1785	ms	New York.
Rogers, John	1793	preacher; MA	
Rogerson, John	1783	ms	
Rogerson, William	1783	ts	
Ross, George	1792	ms; botanist	Montrose.
Ruuth, Gustavus	1784		Sweden.
Salmon, Thomas Stokes	1795	ms	Bristol.
* Sandford, Rev. Daniel	1796	AM (Oxon.)	Edinburgh.
Sands, William John	1796	ps	Edinburgh.
Santos, Domingos Felis los	1793	ms	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Paid £1.3s.0d.
Santos, Domingos J. Carvalho los	1794	ms	Portugal.
Scott, John	1783	chymist	Edinburgh.
Scott, John Nelson	1795	ms	Isle of Man.
Scully, William	1799	ms	Tipperary, Ireland.
Scott, Benjamin	1795	ms	Brighthelmstone.
Shuttleworth, Cornelius	1794	ms	Leicestershire.
Simonds, Lockhart	1791	ms	Edinburgh.
Simpson, James	1797	ls	Son to Mr Simpson, Minister in Edinburgh.
Simpson, William	1792	ms	Derby.
Skirving, William	1792	farmer	Jorry.
Slow, David	1791	ms	Huntingdon.
Smellie, James	1800		Orkney.
* Smith, Francis	1785	ms	Staffordshire.
Smith, James	1795	preacher	Edinburgh.
* Smith, James Edward	1782	ms	Norwich.
Smollet, Tobias	1784		
Smollet, Tobias	1785	ps	
Smyth, James	1796	ms	Maryland.
Snow, Thomas	1800	ps	London.

* Somerville, William	1793	ms	Jedburgh.
Speed, James	1796	ms	Kentucky, America.
Spence, John	1784	ms	
Spence, John	1786	ms	Moffat.
Spens, Thomas	1784	ms	Edinburgh.
Spottiswoode, John [Jr]	1795, 1796+	ps	Spottiswoode.
Stag, Bethel	1794	ps	Ackworth, Yorkshire.
Stark, Bolling	1798	ms	Norfolk, Virginia.
Stedman, [?]	1784	ms	
* Steele, Andrew	1785	WS	Edinburgh.
Steele, Thomas	1784	ms	
Stevenson, Duncan	1795	ps	Argyllshire.
Stevenson, Robert	1797	ps	Glencross.
Stewart, Alexander	1795	ms	Perthshire.
Stewart, Alexander [Jr]	1797	ls	Invernesshire.
Stewart, Andrew	1796	preacher	
Stewart, Archibald Douglas	1793	ps	Carlowrie, West Lothian.
Stewart, Charles	1782	writer	Edinburgh.
Stewart, Charles	1783		
Stewart, Charles	1786	ms	Stirlingshire.
Stewart, Mathew	1800	ps	Son of Professor Dugald Stewart.
Stewart, Patrick	1797	ls	Edinburgh.
Stirling, Patrick	1800	ps	
Stirling, William	1795	ps	
Stovin, James	1782	ms	Yorkshire.
Strachan, Francis	1796	WS	
Straith, Alexander	1789	ms	Banffshire.
Stringham, James Sackel	1798	ms	New York.
Stuart, Charles	1786		Stirlingshire.
Stuart, Hon. Charles Francis	1798	ps	Brother to Lord Blantyre.
Stuart, James [Jr]	1793	ps	Duncarn.
Stuart, Rev. John	1782	minister	Luss.
Stuart, Kenneth Bruce	1799	ps	Calcutta. Son to General Stuart.
Stuart, Peter	1782	preacher	Breadalbane.
Stuart, Peter J.	1799	ps	Calcutta. Son to General Stuart.
Sullivan, Laurence	1799	ps	London.
Sullivan, Stephen	1799	Esq.	
Swallow, Robert	1800	ms	Edinburgh.
Sylvester, [?]	1784	MD	Geneva.
Symonds, William	1785	ms	Herefordshire.
Taylor, [?]	1783		
Taylor, Alexander Falconer	1798	ps	Musselburgh.
Taylor, John	1798	ps	Edinburgh.
Taylor, Robert	1792	ms	Bolton, Lancashire.
* Taylor, William	1798	ps	Edinburgh.
Telfer, Archibald	1783	Esq.	Ensign in the late South Fencibles Regiment.
Teleford, Thomas	1784	sRN	
Tennant, Smithson	1782	ms	Yorkshire.
Thomas, Nathan	1785	ms	Delaware State.
Thomson, Andrew	1784	ps	
Thomson, James	1795	preacher	Perthshire.
* Thomson, John	1799–1800	ps	Down, Ireland. Nephew to Dr Gillespie.
* Thomson, William	1782	BA (Oxon.)	
Throckmorton, Charles	1785	ms	England.
Tidyman, Philip	1796	ms	South Carolina.
Todd, Francis	1793	ps	London.
Touch, George	1791	ps	
Towers, James	1784	ms	Perthshire.
Traill, Thomas Stewart	1798	ps	Orkney.
Traill, William	1800	ps	Orkney.
Trotter, John	1782	preacher	
Trotter, Capt. Thomas	1798	Esq.; soldier	Captain in the Militia.
Turretine, Charles	1800	ps	Geneva. Great Grandson of the Elder Turretine.
* Tweedie, John	1782	ts	
Tyce, Charles	1796	ms	London.
Tytler, James	1795	ps	Edinburgh.

Tytler, William Fraser [Jr]	1794	ps	Woodhouselee.
Udifonço [?]	1792		Brazil.
Udny, John Robert	1795	ps	Middlesex.
* Unthank, John	1784	[MD]	Limerick. [PNHS vol. 3, f. 113. states that he held an MD.]
Urquhart, David	1789	ms	Bengal.
Vainy, Edward	1792	ms	Wiltshire.
Vaughan, James	1800	ps	London.
Vernon, James	1795	ms	Jamaica.
Vivian, John	1792		Cornwall.
Vivian, John	1792	Esq.	Cornwall.
Wales, Robert	1784	ms	
Walker, David	1796	ms	Virginia.
Walker, Francis	1796–1797	ls	Edinburgh. Son to Mr James Walker.
Walker, George	1798	painter	Edinburgh.
Walker, James	1798	ts	Tutor to John and Hugh Hope, sons of Sir Archibald Hope.
Walker, John	1784	preacher	
Walker, Patrick	1793	ps	Edinburgh.
Walker, Patrick	1794+	ps	Edinburgh.
Wallace, James	1793	ts	Dumfriesshire.
Walterson, Frederick August	1786	MD	Berlin. Physician from Berlin.
Ward, [John] William	1799	ps	Son to William Ward [(1750–1823), Viscount Dudley and Ward of Dudley].
Ward, William	1798	ms	Leicester.
Wardrop, James	1799	ms	Whiteburn, Lithgowshire.
Warrender, George	1797	ps	Oldest son to Sir Peter Warrender.
Wauchope, Andrew [Jr]	1793	ps	Niddrie.
Wauchope, Ensign John	1796	ps	Niddrie.
Wauchope, William	1796	ls	Niddrie.
Wavell, William	1785	ms	London.
Watson, John	1792	ps	Edinburgh.
* Webb, William	1793	ps	Alton, Hampshire.
Weddel, John	1782	ms	St Kitts.
Weir, George	1793	MD	Edinburgh.
Wemys, William	1782	Esq.	Cuttleshill.
West, Capt.	1793		Edinburgh. On his third course.
West, Capt. William	1789		
Whistler, Thomas L.	1796	surgeon	Dublin.
White, Douglas	1789	ms	Libberton.
White, John	1789	ms	Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire.
White, Thomas	1800	ps	Newington.
Wightman, John	1792	preacher	
Wilcocks, John Clifton	1800	ps	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Wilkinson, Abraham	1782	ms	London.
Williamson, David	1782	ls	
Williamson, John	1797	ts	Lord Ashburton's tutor.
Williman, Jacob	1793	ps	Charleston, South Carolina.
Wilson, [Brouncker?]	1784	MD	St Christophers [West Indies].
Wilson, John	1785		Durham.
Wilson, John	1793	ps	Dundee.
Wilson, Joseph Niccols	1786	ms	South Carolina.
Wilson, Somervell	1784–1785	ms	Edinburgh.
Wilson, Thomas	1794		Edinburgh.
Wilson, William	1785	ps	Durham.
Wishart, John Henry	1799	ms	West Lothian.
Wood, Thomas	1799	ms	Son to Mr Thomas Wood, Surgeon in Edinburgh.
Woodley, William	1786		Norfolk.
Woodley, William	1786	ps	Norfolk.
Wright, Daniel [Jr]	1798	ps	Edinburgh.
Wylie, James	1792		Edinburgh.
* Yates, William	1792	ms	Liverpool.
Yelloby, John	1795	ms	Alnwick, Northumberland.
* Young, John	1798	Esq.	Cleish.